

*AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS*

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1.-197. (Cancelled)

198. (Currently Amended) A concentration-gradient quantum dot comprising an alloy of a first semiconductor and a second semiconductor, wherein the concentration of the first semiconductor gradually increases from the core of the quantum dot to the surface of the quantum dot and the concentration of the second semiconductor gradually decreases from the core of the quantum dot to the surface of the quantum dot, [[and]] wherein the alloy comprises CdSeTe and has a molecular formula  $\text{CdSe}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ , the alloy comprises CdSSe and has a molecular formula  $\text{CdS}_{1-x}\text{Se}_x$ , the alloy comprises CdSTe and has a molecular formula  $\text{CdS}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ , the alloy comprises ZnSeTe and has a molecular formula  $\text{ZnSe}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ , the alloy comprises ZnCdTe and has a molecular formula  $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Cd}_x\text{Te}$ , the alloy comprises CdHgS and has a molecular formula  $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Hg}_x\text{S}$ , the alloy comprises HgCdTe and has a molecular formula  $\text{HgCdTe}$ , the alloy comprises InGaAs and has a molecular formula  $\text{InGaAs}$ , the alloy comprises GaAlAs and has a molecular formula  $\text{GaAlAs}$ , or the alloy comprises InGaN and has a molecular formula  $\text{InGaN}$ , wherein  $x$  is any fraction between 0 and 1, and wherein the concentration-gradient quantum dot has a band gap energy that is non-linearly related to the molar ratio of the at least two semiconductors.

199. (Previously Presented) The concentration-gradient quantum dot of claim 198, wherein the quantum dot has a quantum yield that is at least about 15%.

200.-202. (Cancelled)

203. (Previously Presented) The concentration-gradient quantum dot of claim 198, wherein the alloy comprises CdSeTe.

204. (Previously Presented) The concentration-gradient quantum dot of claim 198, wherein the quantum dot is conjugated to a biological agent.

205. (Previously Presented) The concentration-gradient quantum dot of claim 198, wherein the quantum dot is encapsulated within a polymer bead.

206. (Currently Amended) A series of concentration-gradient quantum dots, wherein each quantum dot comprises an alloy of a first semiconductor and a second semiconductor, wherein, for each quantum dot, the concentration of the first semiconductor gradually increases from the core of the quantum dot to the surface of the quantum dot and the concentration of the second semiconductor gradually decreases from the core of the quantum dot to the surface of the quantum dot,

wherein the gradient by which the concentration of the first semiconductor increases and the gradient by which the concentration of the second semiconductor decreases from the core of the quantum dot to the surface of the quantum dot varies among the quantum dots of the series,

wherein the size of each quantum dot is within about 5% of the size of the average-sized quantum dot,

wherein the alloy comprises CdSeTe and has a molecular formula  $\text{CdSe}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ , the alloy comprises CdSSe and has a molecular formula  $\text{CdS}_{1-x}\text{Se}_x$ , the alloy comprises CdSTe and has a molecular formula  $\text{CdS}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ , the alloy comprises ZnSeTe and has a molecular formula  $\text{ZnSe}_{1-x}\text{Te}_x$ , the alloy comprises ZnCdTe and has a molecular formula  $\text{Zn}_{1-x}\text{Cd}_x\text{Te}$ , the alloy comprises CdHgS and has a molecular formula  $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Hg}_x\text{S}$ , the alloy comprises HgCdTe and has a molecular formula  $\text{HgCdTe}$ , the alloy comprises InGaAs and has a molecular formula  $\text{InGaAs}$ , the alloy comprises GaAlAs and has a molecular formula  $\text{GaAlAs}$ , or the alloy comprises InGaN and has a molecular formula  $\text{InGaN}$ , wherein x is any fraction between 0 and 1, [[and]]

wherein each quantum dot comprises the same semiconductors, and

wherein each quantum dot of the series has a band gap energy that is non-linearly related to the molar ratio of the at least two semiconductors.

207. (Previously Presented) The series of concentration-gradient quantum dots of claim 206, wherein each of the quantum dots has a quantum yield that is at least about 15%.

208.-209. (Cancelled)

210. (Previously Presented) The series of concentration-gradient quantum dots of claim 206, wherein each of the quantum dots are conjugated to a biological agent.

211. (Previously Presented) The series of concentration-gradient quantum dots of claim 210, wherein each of the quantum dots is conjugated to a different biological agent, such that each of the different biological agents corresponds to a quantum dot having a unique gradient of the first semiconductor and second semiconductor.

212. (Currently Amended) The series of concentration-gradient quantum dots of claim [[208]] 207, wherein each of the quantum dots is conjugated to a biological agent.

213. (Previously Presented) The series of concentration-gradient quantum dots of claim 206, wherein each of the quantum dots is encapsulated within a polymer bead.

214. (Previously Presented) A method of detecting a target in a sample, which method comprises:

- (i) contacting a sample with the concentration-gradient quantum dot of claim 204, wherein the biological agent specifically binds to a target in the sample,
- (ii) allowing the biological agent to specifically bind to the target, and

(iii) analyzing the sample via spectroscopy, thereby obtaining a spectroscopic signature of the sample, wherein the spectroscopic signature is indicative of the presence or the absence of the target in the sample.

215. (Previously Presented) A method of detecting more than one target in a sample, which method comprises:

(i) contacting a sample with the series of concentration-gradient quantum dots of claim 211, wherein each of the biological agents specifically bind to a different target in the sample,

(ii) allowing the biological agents to specifically bind to the targets,

(iii) analyzing the sample via spectroscopy, thereby obtaining a spectroscopic signature of the sample, wherein the spectroscopic signature is indicative of the presence or absence of the more than one target in the sample.

216. (Withdrawn) A method of producing a ternary concentration-gradient quantum dot comprising a first semiconductor AB and a second semiconductor AC, wherein A is a species that is common to the first semiconductor and the second semiconductor and B and C are each a species found in only one of the first semiconductor and the second semiconductor, which method comprises:

(i) providing a first solution under conditions which allow nanocrystal formation to take place,

(ii) providing a second solution comprising A, B, and C at a molar ratio under conditions which do not allow nanocrystal formation to take place, wherein each of B and C are present in the second solution at a concentration that is reaction-limiting,

(iii) adding the second solution to the first solution, thereby allowing nanocrystal formation to take place, and

(iv) changing the conditions to conditions that halt nanocrystal growth and formation.

217. (Withdrawn) A method of producing a series of ternary concentration-gradient quantum dots, wherein each of the quantum dots comprise a first semiconductor AB and a second semiconductor AC, wherein A is a species that is common to the first semiconductor and the second semiconductor and B and C are each a species found in only one of the first semiconductor and the second semiconductor, which method comprises:

(i) providing a first solution under conditions which allow nanocrystal formation to take place,

(ii) providing a second solution comprising A, B, and C at a molar ratio under conditions which do not allow nanocrystal formation to take place, wherein each of B and C are present in the second solution at a concentration that is reaction-limiting,

(iii) adding the second solution to the first solution, thereby allowing nanocrystal formation to take place,

(iv) changing the conditions to conditions that halt nanocrystal growth and formation, and

(v) repeating steps (i)-(iv) at least one time, thereby producing at least one other quantum dot of the series, wherein each time the molar ratio of A, B, and C is different from the molar ratio of A, B, and C of the other quantum dots of the series.

218. (Previously Presented) An optoelectric device comprising the alloyed semiconductor quantum dot of claim 198.

219. (Previously Presented) The optoelectric device of claim 218, wherein the device is a light emitting diode or solar cell.

220. (Previously Presented) The optoelectric device of claim 218, wherein the quantum dot is used in lieu of the bulk semiconductor material.

221. (Previously Presented) An optoelectric device comprising the alloyed semiconductor quantum dot of claim 206.

222. (Previously Presented) The optoelectric device of claim 221, wherein the device is a light emitting diode or solar cell.

223. (Previously Presented) The optoelectric device of claim 221, wherein the quantum dot is used in lieu of the bulk semiconductor material.

224. (Previously Presented) The series of concentration-gradient quantum dots of claim 206, wherein the alloy comprises CdSeTe.